“The possession of knowledge carries an ethical responsibility” – Explain this claim

The statement “The possession of knowledge carries ethical responsibilities” can be called into question. This statement claims that with knowledge it is required to have an ethical responsibility towards others as well as yourself. With the ways of knowing such as emotion, reason and sense perception do we obtain the ability to do the morally correct thing towards others? Humans utilize their knowledge to help others as their sensation; society has influenced us to believe what is ethical and what is not. Therefore doing the ethically responsible thing in one society may not occur to be correct within other societies. There are many factors that state this claim.

Education can lead to people thinking they have ethical responsibilities in which need to be shared. Examples are NGOs who raise money from charities to go to developing countries such as Malawi to set up projects for locals to teach them new skills and life lessons to better their standards of living. The NGOs feel morally accountable to share their knowledge to those who do not have such. NGOs gain benefits to go to these projects such as luxury benefits i.e. housing, free education for children, acceptable visa in almost any country. We are made to believe that NGOs are aiding the needing however this could due to the hidden benefits they are obtaining. Although, being human we are yet to believe we should donate to these charities as NGOs are able to make it seem as though it is all done in order to help the less fortunate, this can be done by loaded questions to make ones mind believe to which they are donating for that reason and it is the correct way. Loaded questions deceive ones emotions into anticipating ones perception. It is a strategy into making one see for example a bad situation and lighting it. This uses reason to do so… One has beliefs that NGOs only help the less fortunate to benefit themselves which will lead the locals to disrupt their traditions and culture yet loaded questions given to the public say other wise. They are used to manipulate ones mind with the correct jargon to believe view the situation in another perspective, leading one to consider that situation.

The law requires a large amount of responsibility to protect its country. The law is forced to continuously make decisions that involve reason, this is to remain unbiased and politically correct. The rules of the law are to be obeyed, and people within a society are respect the rules and with the knowledge they obtain do so for the fear of the consequences. Volcanologists in Italy were sentenced to six years of imprisonment due to the misjudgment of the intensity of an earthquake. As a result of this misjudgment lives were lost which forced the government to act upon the situation, as they were morally responsible for the families who had lost loved ones. Governments felt threated and were obliged to act upon their mistakes. Does death change circumstances of law? Is it morally acceptable? Looking at the situation from certain perspective, death is unpreventable as is the prediction. Arguments occur as the blame can be directed towards mechanically inaccuracies, as humans unable to determine these predictions therefore the volcanologist are not to blame. However, due to emotions governments then have to take action, as it’s their responsibility. In order for the governments could use their reasoning to deal with the situation such as inductive reasoning. With inductive reasoning we can come to a conclusion.

The death of a human is against the law

The volcanologists were human

Their predictions killed a numerous amount of people

They broke the law

With this theory the government can have a clear answer whether there may or may not be proof to accuse them of being responsible of ones lives. On a day-to-day basis incorrectly accused people are sent to prison for slight misinterpretations of an everyday situation in many ways the law can be related to a conjecture which is defined as a hypothesis with seems to work, but has not been proven true. Governments have responsibilities for their nation, there are require using their knowledge they supposedly acquire to create a more justice environment.

Many people share their ethics as to what one might do if they were watching a person getting stabbed to the point where the person is almost dead. The person who has seen this act knows the “socially” correct step to take; in modern society people would be expected to call the police or try and discontinue the stabbing, despite his knowledge a general human would ignore the matter, as he would put his own life at risk. But we do have to accept the fact that emotions effect ones decision to protect one self. We perceive with our sight senses that one is in danger, but its humans instinct to walk the other direction, emotions such as fear make humans reason their possibilities to get hurt which initiates the definitional argument. When a person life is called into question their ethical responsibility as there become selfish to over their own lives even though we obtain a large amount of perceptual realism.

Overall as a general community is we ethically responsible with the knowledge we obtain with the everyday obstacles we face. Society has made us believe there is an ethical responsibility but knowledge doe not claim this, emotion does. It does not depend on the person’s knowledge but more so on the circumstance of the situation and how one perceives it. Perspectives of various people change, therefore so does their ethical responsibility. Ones emotion my affect ones perspective, people may feel less for certain situation much like the sentencing of the volcanologists. Emotions direct us to believe that they are innocent however the stabbing of one person is unjust. Both situations posses deaths, one intended but not the other. We understand that in both situation lives are lost yet more sympathy is direct to the deaths that weren’t intended. Therefore the possession of knowledge does not carry ethical responsibility, however the possession of emotions and reason are the fact in which determines our ethical responsibility individually.